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A Whisper to a Newly-Married Pair.

A WHISPER TO THE WIFE.

"Think not, the husband gain'd, that all is done,
The prize of happiness must still be won."

Chapter I.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

GENTLE lady, my whisper to your husband is ended. From *you* a moment's attention is now claimed by a *widowed wife*, whose bridal morning rose as bright as yours; whose youthful heart loved "with all a woman's love;" and who anxiously wishes to secure for her interesting sisters, that first and most important of all a wife's pursuits—the confidence and affection of her husband.

You are now become a wife; and sacred and important are the duties you have to fulfil. Your husband has bestowed on you the most flattering distinction: he has selected you from the world; and the chain he has put on can be broken only by death! Be it your care never to let him feel this chain, and by your kindness and gentleness make him even forget he wears it.

A bride, wherever she appears, is ever considered an object of importance and a subject for remark. "Have you seen the bride?" is the eager and general question: and what she does, what she says, what she wears, and how she looks, swell the insignificant chat of every gossip's visit. Let the notice which you thus excite make you particularly observant of your manner and conduct; and give the busy whisperer no food for a new sarcasm in the next importation of tittle-tattle.

A bride is generally (indeed I think always,) proud of the new character she has entered on; and unless she is a woman of sense, fond of *exhibiting* the love she has inspired. Pursue a different course; let your manner to your husband be kind and good-humoured; but sacred to the hours of retirement be those expressions and that display of endearment, which, used in public, argue in loud terms a want of *true* delicacy, and are ever particularly disagreeable to the spectator.

The first inquiry of a woman after marriage should be, "How shall I continue the love I have inspired? How shall I preserve the heart I have won?" Gentle lady, at the present moment your husband thinks you the loveliest, the gentlest of beings. Destroy not the illusion: be lovely still; be gentle still. The long and dreary road that lies thro' the wilderness of life is stretched before you; and by a chain, the links of which no human power can break, you are bound to a companion with whom, hand in hand, you must walk through this long, long road. For the sake then of peace, for the sake of happiness, for the sake of *self*, (that most powerful feeling,) brighten the way by endeavouring to make yourself amiable & pleasing to him.

The great Dr. Johnson, with his usual strength of expression, laments, in the following words, the contrasted manner which frequently occurs *before* and *after* marriage.—"One would think, the whole endeavor of both parties during the time of courtship is to hinder themselves from being known—to disguise their natural temper and real desires in hypocritical imitation, studied compliance, and continued affectation. From the time that their love is avowed, neither sees the other but in a mask, and the cheat is often managed on both sides with so much art, and discovered afterwards with so much abruptness, that each has reason to suspect that some transformation has happened on the wedding night, and that by a strange imposture, as in the case of Jacob, one has been courted and another married."

"However discreet your choice has been, time and circumstances alone can sufficiently develope your husband's character: by degrees the discovery will be made that you have married a mortal, and that the object of your affections is not entirely free from the infirmities of human nature. Then it is, that by an impartial survey of your own character, your disappointment may be moderated; and your love, so far from declining, may acquire additional tenderness, from the consciousness that there is room for mutual forbearance."

Chap. II.

ON CONNUBIAL HAPPINESS.

After marriage, a man generally takes his wife to his home, perhaps to the seat of his ancestors, where every object is endeared to him by local attachment and interesting remembrances. With pride and pleasure does he walk out with his fair bride, to exhibit to her the beauties of his domain and the scenes of his youth. "Look," says he, "at that noble view down the river; see that boat, how softly it glides, and that little temple on the hill, where on a fine evening I used to sit with my excellent mother, and say my tasks by her side: she was, in truth, my Emily, an excellent mother; several years have elapsed since I lost her, & yet I cannot think of her but with the strongest feelings of affection and regret." Endeavour, gentle lady, to enter into his feelings, and to admire, and to feel pleased with every thing. In these bridal moments, your smiles and approbation are delightful to him: and although alterations and improvements may occur to you, let him see it is for the sake of those improvements, not by the sake of finding fault, you point out the defect.

Study your husband's temper and character; and be it your pride and pleasure to conform to his wishes.—Check *at once* the *first* advances to contradiction, even of the most *trivial* nature. I repeat the world *trivial*, for it is really inconceivable the power which the *veriest trifles* have, *at times*, over the mind, either in *irritating* or *pleasing*. And the woman, who after few years are gone by can say, "My husband and I have never yet had a loud or angry debate," is in my opinion better entitled to a chaplet of laurels, than the hero who has fought on the plains of Waterloo.

"There is one simple direction, which, if carefully regarded, might long preserve the tranquility of the married life, and ensure no inconsiderable portion of connubial happiness to the observers of it; it is, to *beware of the* FIRST *dispute*."

An admired writer says, "Let it never be forgotten that, during the whole of life, beauty must suffer no diminution from inelegance, but every charm must contribute to keep the heart which it has won. Whatever would have been concealed as a defect from the lover, must with greater diligence be concealed from the husband. The most intimate and tender familiarity cannot surely be supposed to exclude decorum; and there is naturally a delicacy in every mind, which is disgusted at the breach of it, though every mind is not sufficiently attentive to avoid at all times that mode of conduct which it has often itself found offensive. That unwearied solicitude to please, which was once the effect of choice, is now become a duty, and should be considered as a pleasure.

"E'en in the happiest choice, where favoring Heaven
Has equal love and easy fortune given,
Think not, the husband gain'd, that all is done,
The prize of happiness must still be won."

When once you enter the matrimonial state, gentle lady, prepare for the various trials of temper which each day will produce. Your husband perhaps does, or says, something provoking; your servants do, or say, something provoking; or some valuable article is injured by by their negligence;—a handsome piece of china or glass is broken; a tiresome visitor comes in at a most *mal-aprophos* moment, and breaks in on some matter of consequence;—&c. &c. But remember the great Solomon's words:—*He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty; and he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city.*—(Prov. xvi. 32.) By the expression *ruleth his spirit*, the inspired writer's views on the subject are evidently wide & extensive. He alludes to those infirmities of temper and disposition which so often corrode our peace, and make us unamiable and uncomfortable to ourselves and those around us. When the risings of discontent, peevishness, envy, anger, resentment, or any evil passion, disturb or threaten to take possession of our hearts, *then* is the man *that ruleth his spirit* superior in the eyes of the eastern monarch to the hero returning from the battle or the siege, crowned with laurels and covered with glory! I cannot dismiss this subject without remarking the very sweet and engaging point of view in which a person appears to me when I see them pliably yielding their own will to the will of another. A late writer makes the following excellent remark—"Great actions are so often performed from little motives of vanity, self-complacency, and the like, that I am apt to think more highly of the person whom I observe checking a reply to a petulant speech, or even submitting to the judgment of another *in stirring the fire*, than of one who gives away thousands!"

Let your husband be dearer and of more consequence to you than any other human being; and have no hesitation in confessing those feelings to him. Leave father and mother, and brother and sister, and cleave only to him. It is expressly the will of God; for of course the command applies to woman in the same degree as to man. What is any one to you in comparison of your husband? Whom have you a *legal* claim on, gentle lady? Your husband only. Who has sworn by the laws of God and man to support and protect you? Your husband only. Whose *home* have you a *lawful* right to?—whose purse have you a *lawful* claim on? Your husband's only. In whose house do you feel the sweets of independence? and in whose house can you proudly look round you, & say, "I reign as *mistress* here?" Your husband's and your husband's only. Turn then, gentle lady, to your husband: let his interest, his comforts, his wishes, all be yours; and without hesitation give up for his sake all the world besides.—There is an old Irish saying, and like the generality of Irish sayings, expressive & true, the translation of which is as follows: "He must be a very good-for-nothing, indifferent husband, whose bosom is not the best pillow a woman ever laid her head on."

Endeavor to make your husband's habitation alluring and delightful to him.—Let it be to him a sanctuary to which his heart may always turn from the bustle and anxieties of life. Make it a repose from his cares, a shelter from the *world*—a *home* not for his person only, but for his *heart*. He may meet with *pleasure* in other houses, but let him find *happiness* in his *own*. Should he be dejected, sooth him; should he be silent and thoughtful, or even peevish, make allowances for the defects of human nature, and, by your sweetness, gentleness and good humor, urge him continually to *think*, though he may not *say* it, "This woman is indeed a comfort to me. I cannot but love her, and requite such gentleness and affection as they deserve."

I know not two female attractions so captivating to men as delicacy and modesty. Let not the familiar intercourse which marriage produces banish such powerful charms. On the contrary, this very familiarity should be your strongest excitement in endeavoring to preserve them; and believe me, the modesty so pleasing in the *bride*, may always in a great degree be supported by the *wife*.

(To be continued.)

Latest from Europe.

NEW-YORK, March 23.

The packet ship Bayard, Capt Robinson, arrived this morning from Havre, whence she sailed on the 2d of February, to which date we have received Havre papers, and Paris papers to the 1st.

The commercial distress was still severely felt in England up to the latest dates.

SUCCESS OF THE GREEKS.

We have some further pleasing intelligence from Greece. The Turks, as our readers well know, have long been making prodigious efforts to subdue the fortress of Missolonghi, and our last advices gave an account of the departure of the Egyptian Chief, Ibrahim Pacha, to command another assault himself. It now appears that he arrived at Missolonghi, and was signally defeated. The following accounts are through different channels.

A letter of the 15th January from Trieste contains the following:—"A vessel arrived here from Smyrna, confirms the defeat of Ibrahim Pacha, under the walls of Missolonghi.—The loss of the Turks and Egyptians is computed at 4000 men."

A letter from Zante, of Jan. 2d after giving a few particulars of the preparations on both sides for the attack and defence, during which the Turkish fleet fled on the approach of the Greeks under Maioulis, proceeds:

"On the 26th Dec. the Turks planted their colors as a signal of attack, and on the following day, after a long parade of prayers, hymns, and ceremonies, they proceeded against Missolonghi. It seems that their efforts and resistance was of very short duration. Their loss, however, was considerable, 1500 killed being found on the field, & the number of wounded being much greater. Ibrahim's artillery was under the direction of Austrians, and a few French."

According to advices from Semlin, a Tartar has bean dispatched to Constantinople to inform the Porte that the Ottomon troops collected in the plain of Adrianople, which were to march into Western Greece to reinforce the army of Redschid Pacha, have refused, in a tumultuous manner, to make a winter campaign.

The Commissioners sent to the Morea by the Porte, give no sign of life, and it is very probable they will not present themselves.

Letters from Smyrna of the 27th of Dec. and from Corfu of the 31st of Jan. announce an important victory gained by the Greeks under the walls of Missolonghi. Ibrahim Pacha having embarked a great part of his troops at Patras for the siege of Missolonghi, the Hydriotes and Spezziotes, finding themselves no longer blockaded by the Ottoman fleet, promptly transported 7 to 8000 Romaiotes, who arrived before Missolonghi at the same time as the Egyptians. The latter, surprised by this skillful manœuvre, were completely routed. It is said they lost 4000 men.

Letters from Naples say that six thousand Austrian troops will evacuate that kingdom in the month of March: the army of occupation will then be reduced to twelve or thirteen thousand men, who will quit the country in March 1827, unless a change should take place in the determinations of the Cabinets of Naples and Vienna.

The Chamber of Deputies was opened at Paris, on the 31st of Jan. when a speech was delivered from the Throne.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—It is said that agents have been appointed by the government to reside in Mexico, Peru and Colombia; but they are to have no public and avowed character. They are intended to guard the commercial interests of France; but are not to be called or known as either consuls or agents. Mr. *Martin* is mentioned as having been appointed to Mexico, M. Chaumette Desfosses to Peru, M. Outroy to Colombia, M. Bucher Martigny to Santa Fe, and M. Laforet to Chili.

Jan. 27.—With whatever pretext they may cover the departure of Vice Admiral Duperre, it cannot be that at the head of six frigates of the first class, he is simply to take command of the station at the Antilles. We can well suppose that his object is to establish relations with the new States of America. Some say that he is going to put obstacles in the way of the Liberals of Cuba; others that he is going to act in concert with the measures of the Spanish government. We cannot penetrate the mystery, but we think we may say that his instructions have been seen and approved by the Ministers of Mexico and Colombia.

The British Parliament was to be opened on the first of February.

An arrangement, it is said in the London Globe, has been entered into between the Bank of England and the Government, by which the Bank abandons its monopoly of Banking, except in the circle of sixty miles round London.

A London paper of the 24th Jan. says: "The Ambassador of France, and the Minister of the United States, had a conference with Mr. Canning yesterday. The same day the honorable Secretary of State addressed a letter to the Russian Minister.

Mr. Dawkins is appointed *Commissioner to Panama*, by the English Government. Sir Alexander Cockburn, the British Minister to Colombia, sails in the same vessel with M. Dawkins. He will be landed at Carthagena.

On the arrival of Commodore PORTER in New-York a few days ago, a number of gentlemen proposed giving him a public dinner as a testimonial of their respect. The Commodore declined accepting the invitation upon the ground that it would cause a delay in the sailing of the vessel which was ready to depart, & that he was too anxious to come to a decision as to his ultimate course, to cause her a moment's delay.

MORAL.

From Putnam's Sermon.

DEATH.

Nearly six thousand years have passed away since the sentence of death was pronounced against man by the voice of God. From the moment that awful voice was heard, the king of terrors has reigned in triumph over the millions of our race. Time has ever been moving onward with a rapid flight; and in its course many years and centuries of years have begun and ended; and the spirits of the generations that have lived, are gone into eternity: and the bodies which they inhabited, are not distinguishable from the dust of the earth. They have perished from the sight of men.—Their ashes have floated from the light breeze. Their forms have moulded away in the damp grave, or lie concealed in the dark tomb. Many great and powerful nations have arisen; and under the hand of skill and industry many strong and proud and splendid cities have been founded; but death has passed over them, he has breathed upon them, and they have vanished. They have withered from existence. The places which knew them shall now know them no more.—Many sons of royalty, many heroes and statesmen and orators have lived, whose names and deeds historians have recorded and poets sung; but they have all departed into the invisible world. The kingly crown, the sceptre of empire, the sword of conquest, the wreath of victory, deep insight into national and political concerns, strong powers of intellect, the charm of eloquence, and high and daring flights of imagination—have not been able to retard the approach nor resist the power of the king of terrors. They have fallen into his cold embrace. And if the names of those who have borne such honors and reaped such earthly glory, have not utterly perished—the little spot where their dust lies is forgotten and unknown. The howling winds sweep over it—soft zephyrs whisper around it—or it is hidden by the dark waves of the ocean.

Of such triumphs as these, death may well be proud. He may well exult when kings and conquerors and mighty men, and men of bold and lofty thoughts shrink at his approach and wither beneath his touch. But there are scenes on earth beside those of greatness and magnificence and power. There are scenes of loveliness, tranquility and happiness. There are scenes where the voice of friendship is heard, and its sacred influence is felt. There are domestic circles, where love is a welcome guest; and those that live beneath the same roof, are bound to each other by the strongest and holiest ties. Husbands and wives are ardently and sweetly affectionate towards each other and to their children—and their children towards them and to one another. These are among the brightest and most blissful scenes which earth affords. But death is still insatiable. Ghastly and dreadful in his own form, there is nothing comely or pleasant or beautiful that can charm him. The voice of friendship is hushed at his approach. The strongest and holiest ties are dissolved by his breath. The spot over which he spreads his wing, however lovely or fruitful in bliss, is filled with the cry of desolation. Wherever his hand is felt, the smile of love and joy is exchanged for bitterness of soul and the downcast look of sorrow.

Farmer's Repository.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

SCIENTIFIC MEMORANDA—APPLICABLE TO RURAL ECONOMY.

Humates.

"Where vegetable substances are decomposed by fermentation, there is a quick union of oxygen and carbon; and this carbonic acid gas, called formerly fixed air, rises up in vapor and flies away. But when this process goes on more slowly, as in a dunghill lately turned over, or in black garden mould lately turned over, and thus exposed to the air, much of which remains in the cavities of the hot bed or border, this carbonic acid is slowly produced, and is absorbed by vegetable roots, I suppose in its fluid state, or dissolved in water, before it acquires so much heat as to rise in the atmosphere in the form of gas. This carbonic acid gas in its fluid state, or dissolved in water, not in its ærial or gaseous state, is the principal food of plants, as appears, because their solid fibres consist principally of carbon, and their fluids of water." *Darwin's Phytologia*, x. 5.

This explains the importance of excluding heat and air (necessary agents in fermentation) from yard dung, by a good coat of straw and stack litter, or by a covering of earth, until the farmer is ready to cart it to his field; and of immediately covering it with the plough, and planting upon the soil;—for it should not be forgotten that *long* manure is best applied to hoed crops; and after nourishing these, it is as useful for small grains, as the *rotted* manure that has fermented in the yard.

Advantages of stirring the soil

"The azote (nitrogen) of the atmosphere, when air is confined in the interstices of the soil newly turned over by the plough or spade, contributes to the production of the nitrous acid by its union with the oxygen of the atmosphere, with which it was before only diffused, or with the much greater source of oxygen from the decomposing water of the soil. At the same time another part of the abundant azote combines with the hydrogen of the decomposing water of the soil, and produces ammonia, or volatile alkali; which contributes to the growth of vegetables many ways, as already described."—*Id.* x. 9.

This explains one of the benefits which result from frequently stirring the ground among growing crops.—Farmers of the old school avoid hoeing their crops in a dry time, and often carry the error so far, as to refrain extirpating weeds during a drought, under the idea that both operations dissipate the little moisture in the soil, and that weeds are beneficial in protecting it from the intense rays of the sun. Science, as well as practice, has demonstrated, that crops are materially benefited by having the earth frequently stirred, with the plough, harrow, or cultivator, even in the dryest season, provided it is not uselessly raised in hills and ridges, and that the benefit is increased if the operation is performed while the dew is on the ground. Cabbages, ruta baga, &c. will grow better in a field, where this operation is frequently performed with a plough, &c. than in a better soil in a garden, where the hoe is less used. Curwen's experiments are conclusive as to the utility of frequent ploughings. He put cabbages on a few acres of stiff clay, and the plants had a very meagre appearance till he put the plough to work; but by the frequent use of this, in both directions of the field, the crop became astonishingly great, notwithstanding dry weather, and many of the cabbages weighed 50 lbs. Another well authenticated fact in point, took place 20 miles from me. A field had been worn out by tillage, and the proprietor gave a poor neighbor permission to try a crop upon it. As the latter was a day laborer, he had no time to plough except before sunrise. He persevered in this way until he got in a crop of wheat, which, to the astonishment of the neighborhood, turned out very abundant in its product. This could be ascribed to no other cause than turning the soil repeatedly while the dew was upon it.

Water.

Few persons appreciate the importance of good water, which is not only essential to health, but necessary in most of the manipulations of the manufacturer, where water is employed as an agent. "We could easily account for all the bad effects of water on the human body, and show that by the separation of the acid from the terrestrial base, which will happen in the body, several diseases must arise. These unwholesome effects of hard water may be prevented by previously mixing alkaline salts with it." *Home's experiments*, p. 295. Parkes recommends barytes, pearlash, oil of vitrol, fresh burnt lime, &c. to purify bad water; but as their use requires chemical knowledge, and the directions for using them are too lengthy to be transcribed, I refer those to his essay on water, who wish for further information.

DOUBTFUL NEWS.

Congress at Panama.—Passengers in the ship Fame, from South America, arrived at N. York, who reached here last evening in the steam boat, distinctly state, that the project for a Congress at Panama, had been entirely abandoned, so much so that it was not the subject of conversation in political circles at Chili or Lima, nor was it known to a public functuary from Colombia, recently met with there. Our informant had seen the official bulletins containing the invitation from Colombia to Chili to join in such a Congress, and the answer of the latter government declining it altogether. The government of Peru had also declined the invitation, & in consequence of this the project which originated, (through the Colombian government) in Bolivar, had been abandoned. No Congress had been in session, nor was it in contemplation to hold any. The U. S. ship Peacock spoken by the Fame, left Lima the 7th Dec. and knew nothing of the supposed Congress. A letter of 4th Nov. from an official source at Santiago sustains the above by its total silence on this subject, so interesting here but which was not thought of there, then, nor at any time as having any reference to this Government.

The Fame brought despatches from our Minister at Chili.

Of the correctness of our informant we are well assured, and that Chili and Peru have declined taking part in the proposed Congress there can be no doubt. It will be recollected the President's Message suggests that all of the South American Governments were to be represented at this Congress to deliberate upon objects important to the welfare of all, and the Republics of Colombia, Mexico and Central America had already deputed Plenipotentiaries to such a meeting, and that they, the above governments, had invited the United States to be represented at the proposed deliberations.

So far as those Republics are concerned, there can be no doubt of the authenticity of their proceedings in this respect, but the project does not seem to have met the views of the other states, and whether this has defeated the measure we are left at present to conjecture

[*Providence Journal.*

We learn from good authority (says the Philadelphia Aurora) that the statement made in the Providence Journal, which intimates that ministers will not be sent from Peru and Chili to the Congress of Panama, is, so far as respects Peru, wholly incorrect. Sor. Manuel Vidaurre and another envoy from that Republic have been at Panama ever since December last. They correspond regularly with their friends in this country. In relation to Chili no positive intelligence of Ministers being deputed to the proposed congress from that republic has yet been received.

[Translated for the N. York Daily Advertiser.]

COMMERCE WITH COLOMBIA.

Art. 1st.—On the importation into the territories of Colombia, of any article of the naturnal produce or product or manufacture of the United States of America, or of the territories subject to the government of the United States, the same duties shall be paid; and on the exportation of any article of the natural produce, product, or manufacture of Colombia, for the United States, or for the territories under the government of the U. States, the same duties shall be paid, and the same drawbacks and bounties shall be allowed; whether the importation or exportation be made in Colombian vessels, or vessels of the said United States.

Art. 2d.—The vessels of the United States which shall enter the ports of the Republic of Colombia, shall not pay any other or higher duties or imposts for tonnage, light-houses or port charges, or other local expenses, than those paid in the same ports by Colombian vessels.

Art. 3d.—The Secretary of State, in the Department of foreign relations, is charged to communicate this declaration.

Given in the city of Bogota, the thirtieth of Jan 1826; the sixteenth of the Independence.

FRANCISCO DE PAULA SANTANDER.

By the Vice-President charged with the executive power of the Republic, the Secretary of State for foreign relations.

JOSEPH R. REVENGA.

The advantages conferred on our commerce by such arrangements, should urge our government to close commercial treaties with all the South American States.

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated March 9

Mr. Everett has just closed the most splendid speech ever heard in this city; perhaps in the world. He spoke two hours and three quarters. His commencement was indifferent and worse, for he set out with a wrong position. Early in his argument, he avowed his opinion in favor of Slavery, as warranted by Scripture, and one of the articles of his political faith. With these against him he gradually became warm—glowed into life and light and for full two of the hours spoke as I had no idea man could speak. His speech must be comparatively cold and dead in the perusal, however much of merit it may possess.—The charm of his delivery—his unrivalled elocution—his powerful and impressive appeals, no language can give the least idea of. The galleries were filled, and the mass seemed leaning over as if they were suspended in air, pressing to hear. The stillness, the death like stillness, except of his voice, was several times interrupted by bursts of feeling, which seemed only restrained by a sense of the dignity of the House and the solemnity of the occasion. He was in favor of the Constitution as it is.

[*Miner's Jour.*

A writer in the Compiler says—"The name of the distinguished man, who is emphatically styled the Liberator of South America, is often pronounced, and I hope will long be so, with respect and veneration by every friend of liberty. But is generally pronounced wrong. It is accented on the *first* syllable, when it should be on the *second*, with the sound of the *i* like *e* long. The correct accent and sound are Bolevar and not Bolivar. The capital of Colombia also is Bogota, and the town where the Congress of South America is now in session; Panama; both should be accented on the *last* syllable, and the sound of the *a* at the end of them is like the sound of *a* in *father*."

From the National Journal.

19th Congress...1st Session.

MONDAY, March 27.—The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. *Wickliffe* introduced a resolution, the object of which is to institute an inquiry into the fact of a pledge being given by the government of the United States, to the South-American Republics, to defend their independence against the aggressions of any European power, except Spain, and the precise character of that pledge. The resolution is grounded on a conversation detailed by Mr. Poinsett in one of his letters to Mr. Clay, (embraced in the documents accompanying the President's Message,) as having taken place between him and an officer of the Mexican government. The resolution was not finally acted on, owing to the hour having elapsed before the discussion to which it led, and in which Messrs. *Wickliffe, Forsyth, Webster, Buchanan*, and *Cook*, participated, had terminated.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs made a report, by Mr. *Crowninshield*, of Mass. on the subject of the Mission to Panama, which, we understand, is decidedly favorable to its objects. Mr. *M'Lane*, of Delaware, from the Committee on Ways and Means, also reported a bill making appropriation for the objects of the mission. It will be seen that the report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs will be taken up on Monday next.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, took up the consideration of the claims of the State of Massachusetts, for services rendered during the late war. Mr. *Hamilton*, of South-Carolina, the Chairman of the Military Committee, and Mr. *Davis*, of Massachusetts, spoke at length, in favor of the claims, and Mr. *Houston*, of Tennessee, in opposition. The committee ultimately rose, on motion of Mr. *Dwight*, of Mass. without coming to any decision.

TUESDAY, March 28.—In the Senate, the bill for the relief of the company of rangers, under the command of Capt. James Bigger, and the bill on the subject of further relief of purchasers of public lands in Alabama, were read the third time and passed. The bill for the relief of Francis Larche, of New-Orleans, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Van Buren gave notice that the consideration of the Judiciary Bill would be deferred until Wednesday.

The House of Representatives was occupied yesterday in the discussion of the resolution offered on Saturday, by *Mr. Wickliffe*, on the subject of a pledge to the South-American Republics. The resolution underwent a variety of modifications, and was finally agreed to, without a dissenting voice. The House afterwards went into Committee on the bill to provide for an additional naval force. The object of this force is to protect our commerce on the Eastern Coast of South America, during the war between the Emperor of Brazil and Buenos Ayres. The bill experienced no opposition, but went through Committee, and was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day.

The select committee appointed on the subject of adjournment, made a report yesterday, stating the impracticability of reporting a day for the termination of the present session, until the pressure of business should be lessened.

WEDNESDAY, March 29.—In the Senate, the bill for the relief of Francis Larche, of New-Orleans, was yesterday read a third time and passed. The bill for the benefit of the Kentucky Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, and the bill authorizing the re-opening of the King's road, in the Territory of Florida, were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, *Mr. Isacks*, of Tennessee, offered a resolution asking for information from the War Department, relative to the road from Washington City to New-Orleans. *Mr. Campbell*, of Ohio, also offered a resolution, asking of the President a copy of the instructions given by the Congress of Confederation, immediately at the close of the revolution, to the three Commissioners appointed to negotiate treaties with the European Powers. On motion of *Mr. Mercer*, of Virginia, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the laws in relation to forgery in certain cases; and also, of augmenting the penalty annexed by the laws of the United States, to forgery and perjury committed with intent to defraude any individual of life or liberty. A Bill was reported by *Mr. Newton*, of Virginia, from the Committee on Commerce, authorizing the building of light houses, light vessels, &c. and clearing of the harbor of Savannah. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, when Messrs. *Whipple*, of New Hampshire, *Garnsey*, of New-York, *Worthington*, of Maryland, *Miner*, of Pennsylvania, and *Kellogg*, of New-York, severally addressed the Committee, which ultimately rose, leaving *Mr. Hoffman*, of New-York, in possession of the floor for to-day.

THURSDAY, March 30.—In the Senate, the several bills ordered to a 3d reading on Tuesday, were yesterday passed and sent to the House of Representatives. The bill to authorize the State of Pennsylvania to open a canal through the United States public grounds in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, and the resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, as it respects the periods to which any person may be elected President, were ordered to a third reading.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, a resolution was introduced by *Mr. Cocke*, of Tennessee, instructing the committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the legality of the allowances made to the Quarter-Master's Department of the Marine corps. The resolutions offered on the preceding day, by Mr. *Isacks*, of Tennessee, and Mr. *Campbell*, of Ohio, were laid on the table. A committee of five was ordered to be appointed to act with the committee of the Senate, in examining and reporting the business to be acted on at the present session.

An attempt was made by Mr. *Hemphill*, of Pennsylvania, to take up the bill to provide for the Officers of the Revolutionary Army, but it was not sustained, and the discussion of the amendment of the constitution was resumed. Mr. *Hoffman*, of New-York, and Mr. *Barbour* of Virginia, spoke in favor of the amendment; and an amendment was offered by Mr. *Cocke*. The Committee rose on motion of Mr. *Bartlett*, of New-Hampshire.

FRIDAY, March 31.—In the Senate, the several bills engrossed for a third reading on Wednesday, were yesterday passed, and sent to the House of Representatives. The resolution denying the power of the Executive to appoint Foreign Ministers except with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the resolution proposing the repeal of the duty on salt, were the subjects of discussion the greater part of the day.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. *Forsyth* moved an amendment to the resolution offered on the preceding day by Mr. *Campbell* of Ohio, calling for a copy of a letter from Mr. Middleton, the United States Minister at Russia, to the Russian Government; and of the instructions to the United States' Ministers at Chili, Buenos Ayres, and Mexico, relative to a proposed Congress of the South-American States; which was agreed to. On motion of Mr. *Mitchell*, of Maryland, it was referred to the Committee on Military Pensions, to amend the act relating to Revolutionary Pensions, so as to authorize Justices to attend at the houses of Revolutionary officers, soldiers, and sailors, for the purpose of administering the oath prescribed by law. A bill was reported to increase the width of the Washington Canal; which was ordered to be read a third time to-day. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, when Mr. *Bartlett*, of New Hampshire, and Mr. *Cook*, of Illinois, addressed the Committee on the resolutions to amend the Constitution. Mr. *M'Duffie* has the floor to-day, when he will reply to the arguments brought forward against his resolutions, and it is expected the question will be taken.

SATURDAY, April 1.—In the Senate, the greater part of yesterday was passed in Executive buisness.

The expectation of many, we are among the number, that the discussion on the Constitutinal question, in the House of Representatives, would yesterday be brought to a close, was again disappointed. After Mr. *M'Duffie's* reply, which consumed about four hours, on motion of Mr. *Trimble* of Kentucky, the Committee rose.

A resolution was introduced yesterday by Mr. *Bartlett* of N. H. sending it to the Committee on Naval Affairs, to inquire into the expediency of removing the naval station at Philadelphia, in consequence of an attempt to impose a tax on the U. States property by the local authorities; but after a few words it was laid on the table on motion of Mr. *Webster*.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb 21.

Slave Trade.—This, the very blackest of our commercial transactions, is said to be also the dullest carried on. About 1500 slaves on sale, have been imported into New-Orleans within the last four months.—Owing however, to the scarcity of cash, and the general want of confidence, nearly a third of these negroes remain unsold, and the prices are far from being what the dealers anticipated. We understand that a bill is now before the Legislature, prohibiting persons from making a business of importing slaves from other states to sell here.

BUENOS AYRES.—The Philadelphia Gazette communicates by proof-slip the following intelligence—"A letter from Havana, dated 5th inst. says, by the arrival last week of the ship Clifford Wayne from Buenos Ayres, we have the confirmation of the blockade of Rio de la Plata. It was enforced the same

day the ship left the river, [date not given] by a squadron of several f[illegible] and acknowledged by the A[illegible]merican and English agents. On[illegible] four days were allowed for vesse[illegible] to leave Buenos Ayres. This even[illegible] has caused an enormous advance on cargoes just arrived, and the lik[illegible] effect will be felt here on cargoes of jerked beef, now on board.—Holders will not sell at present, and should we have no arrivals for two weeks the article will no doubt advance materially."

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, April 8, 1826.

At a late hour last night, after our paper was ready for the press, we were politely favored by a gentleman of this place, *with Baltimore papers as late as* April 6th, received by a private conveyance from Norfolk. We make the following extract.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—We continue our selections from London Journals, in this evening's Gazette, many of which possess much interest. A slip from our correspondent of the *Philadelphia Gazette*, announces the arrival below, of the ship Florian, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the fourth of March, one day later than the Colombia, and brings a Liverpool Mercury of the 3d, which mentions a report then circulating that the EMPEROR NICHOLAS, OF RUSSIA, HAD BEEN ASSASSINATED.

A report of the assassination of the Emperor is calculated to produce much anxiety in the public mind for further information and the next arrival from Europe will be looked for with intense interest. Should it confirm the report, a new state of things will, in all probability, arise, and Russia may then present the spectacle of civil commotions, more extended and destructive than those which she was the principal agent in suppressing in the South of Europe.

It is stated in a letter dated yesterday morning, received by the same conveyance from N[illegible]k, that the Baltimore boat had just arrived bringing still later intelligence of the death of Mr. Goldsend a celebrated banker—that the *Emperor of Germany had resigned his throne, and that the Russian Emperor Nicholas and* 19 *of his principal Nobles have been assassinated!*

We have understood from two men who arrived here a few days since from Currituck County, that a large ship was discovered ashore there dismasted, some time last week at a place known by the name of the Whale Head; she struck on an outward reef and had nearly beat over, the last accounts they had; no person had been able to board her, and though but a few hundred yards from the shore, not a soul had been discovered on board. It is supposed she is a foreign vessel, and that she has a cargo of some kind.

A fire occurred in Norfolk 31st ult. which destroyed a frame building belonging to Albert Allmand, esq. and occupied by Mrs. Ann West. The house was insured.

The last Norfolk Beacon states that the U. S. Ship *Macedonian*, now lying at the Navy Yard, Gosport, is ordered to be fitted for immediate service.

PANAMA MISSION.

The Committe of Ways and Means reported a bill making appropriations for carrying into effect the proposed Mission to Panama—viz: for the outfits of two envoys, $18,000; for their salaries, at the rate of $9,000 per annum, $18,000; for the Secretary, $2,000 per annum; for contingent expences of the mission $2.-000.

Mr. Crowninshield, from the committee on Foreign Relations, made a favorable report on the message of the President of the United States, of the 15th inst. in relation to the invitations given to the U S. from the Republics of Colombia and Central America, and Mexico, to be represented at the Congress about to be held at Panama. The Philadelphia Democratic Press says there was but one dissenting voice in the Committee.

INTERESTING—Extract of a letter from a Member of Congress, to the Editors, dated

WASHINGTON, 25th Ma[illegible] 1826.

"*Gentlemen*—It is probably expected by those engaged in the West India trade, that the President will be authorised during this session of Congress, to remove the existing discriminating duties of impost and tonnage. Such a measure was contemplated early in the session, and one of that character will probably be proposed; but as Government seems to prefer negotiation, it may be opposed and the measure may be d[illegible]. B[illegible]lieving that negotiation can[illegible]tain for us better terms than those revealed by the acts of Parliament of last year, I regret that a course has been decided upon, which will occasion some delay in removing these discriminations."—[*N. Y. Gazette.*

We are much gratified, and our readers will be equally so, to understand that a supplemental article to the treaty with the Creek Indians, was yesterday sent to the Senate for confirmation, which it is expected, will entirely remove the objections which existed to the treaty in its original form. The arrangement of this difficulty, which threatened not only to produce a stormy discussion in both Houses of Congress, but also to protract a Session already likely to be extended too far, we are informed, is to be attributed in a great degree to the exertions of Mr. BENTON, of the Senate.

[*Nat. Journal.*

From the Singapore Chronicle of August 25.

Seizure of an American Ship.—His Majesty's ship Larne returned to the harbor last night with the American brig Gov. Endicott, of 267 tons, of and from Boston; (detained for alledged breach of the Convention of Commerce of 1815, between Great Britian and the United States, by intending to carry on Trade at Singapore, the Commerce of the United States with the British dominions in India being restricted to the four principle ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Prince of Wales Island, & it being lawful for American ships to touch only for refreshment at any of the other ports. The ground of detention according to report is the Commander's own declaration that it was his intention to trade at Singapore, and its appearing by his Log Book that he was bound for that port. This is a case obviously of much interest and importance, involving the right of search on the high seas—the right on the part of the Americans to touch at this new settlement for refreshment and therefore information; and probably even the claim of carrying on trade at Singapore, a place where trade might unquestionably have been conducted by the Americans at the period that the treaty was concluded, and which did not become, in law, a British possession for nine years thereafter.

The Clifford Wayne, at Havana, reports that the blockade of the river Plate commenced the day she left Buenos Ayres, which is supposed to have been from the 5th to the 10th of January. Only four days were allowed for vessels to leave Buenos Ayres.

The Cincinnati National Crisis, of March 13, says the line of Canal from Dayton to that place, will be commenced early this season, and that about two thousand hands will be wanted to proceed with the work.

The navigation of the west end of Lake Erie was open early in this month. On the 10th, a schooner arrived at Detroit with a full cargo of produce, from Portland, Ohio.

New-Orleans papers of the 24th ult. state, that the steam boat Nashville, for Florence, ran on a snag, which stove in her bottom, and she soon after sunk.—About 15 tons of goods, and some cabin furniture were saved; five thousand dollars were insured upon her at New-Orleans.

The Senate yesterday confirmed the appointment of GEORGE HAY, Esq. to be district Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia.

CHARLESTON, March 20.

This day, the negro boy EDINBURGH, convicted of setting fire to the premises of the Rev. Mr. BUIST, was executed pursuant to his sentence. When about to suffer the dreadful penalty of the law, he spoke to the crowd around him, acknowledged the justice of the sentence, and warned them to take heed of his untimely fate.

SALT.—A well to obtain salt water, is boring near Wheeling, Va. the present depth of which is more than *nine hundred feet*. The chisel is now acting upon a rock almost as hard as itself, and the progress is very slow.

A gentleman of Phildelphia is said to be engaged in preparing for the press a novel called "The Highlands, a tale of the Hudson." The scene is laid as the name denotes, near the celebrated passage of the Hudson, through the Highlands, in the State of New-York. It will be issued from the press in the early part of June.

Mr. Sargeant, recently appointed Minister to Panama, has arrived in Washington City.

The ministers from Peru, to the Congress of Panama, Messrs. Manuel Vidaurre and Pando, have been some time at the latter place. The plenipotentiaries from Mexico have also arrived and those from Colombia were on their way to that place, at our last accounts.

[*N. York Mercantile Advertiser.*

The Azelia, New-Orleans packet, arrived at New-York, on the 26th, reports that, as she left the Balize, a steam-boat was towing in the Revenue Cutter, with a piratical schooner she had captured to the west west of the Balize. It was said fifteen of the pirates were also captured.

The Mississippi river continued low on the 4th inst.

A letter received in London from Singapore, of the 12th of August, confirms the account heretofore received, of the capture of the American brig Governor Endicott, by a British vessel of war, for an alleged violation of treaty. The affair had excited much interest at Singapore. The American captain was waiting for an opportunity to send an account of the affair to New York.

The latest accounts from England mention some important failures in London. In the manufacturing districts of England, the distress was increasing, and great numbers of laborers were out of employ.

A Spanish colonel, several officers, and other individuals, who had been expelled from Cuba on account of their supposed republican principles, and who had lately proceeded to Vera Cruz, for the purpose of seeking an asylum in Mexico, were subsequently ordered off by the Mexican Government.

FORTIFICATIONS.

AN ACT making appropriations for certain Fortifications of the United States, for the year eighteen hundred and twenty six, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to wit: for fortifications, to each specifically, as follows:

For Fort Adams, at Brenton's Point, 100,000.

For Fort Hamilton, at New Utrecht Point, 75,000.

For Fort Monroe, at Old Point Comfort, 150,000.

For Fort Calhoun, at the Rip Rap Shoal, 80,000.

For the Fort at Bogue Point, N. Carolina, 25,000.

For the Fort at Oak Island, North Carolina, 30,000.

For the Fort at Mobile Point, 90,-000.

For the Fort at Chef Menteur, 85,-000.

For Fort Jackson, at Plaquemine Bend, 90,000

For the Fort to be commenced at Bayou Bienvenu, Louisiana, 90,000.

For repairs and contingencies, 15,-000.

For the repair of Fort Constitution, in the Portsmouth Harbor, 2,-500.

For the purchase of Land, and the right of way on Throug's Point, in Long Island Sound, 17,000.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said sums shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

JOHN W. TAYLOR.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.
Vice-President of the U. States and President of the Senate.

APPROVED—March 14, 1826.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

MARRIED,

Near Gates Court-House on Thursday the 30th ult. by Peter Mitton, esq. Mr. JOSIAH OVERMAN of Pasquotank, to Miss LYDIA ANN FRANCIS SPIVEY, daughter of Mr. Jacob Spivey, dec. of the former county

DIED,

On the 26th ult. at the residence of his grand father Richard Briggs, RICHARD T. son of John B. Mansard, aged five months.

State of the Atmosphere for the week past

	8 A. M.	12 noon.	4 P. M.
Saturday,	44	60	60
Monday,	50	56	58
Tuesday,	50	55	57
Wednesday,	52	66	70
Thursday,	60	78	82
Friday,	56	65	60

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.
APRIL 8, 1826.

ARRIVED.

2nd Schr. Experiment, T[illegible]p, from Gaudeloupe, with molasses to A. Williams. Left at Point Petre, Brigs Albedo, [illegible]monton, of and for Portland; Pacific, [illegible]aw, of and for do in 5 days; Catha[illegible]ine, Hood, of and for Newhaven; 25 French ships and brigs and one English schr. bound to Havre generally. Spoke on the passage brig Fox, Purington, from Kenebeck, for a market, reported the brig Lyon, Hull at Dominica waiting a cargo.

" Schr. Adventurer, Vinal, from Gaudeloupe, with molasses to A. Fobes, jun.

" Schr. Citizen, Baker, from Boston, in ballast.

5th, Schr. Leviathan, Ward, from Charleston, in ballast. Corn 92 cents quick sale.

" Schr. Blakely, Pugh, from New-York via Edenton, with merchandize.

6th, Schr. Five Brothers, Fuller, from Martinique with molasses to J. & D. N. Reed. Left the following American vessels at St. Pierres—Ship Mary Ann, Whittemore, of Gloucester for St. Thomas, discharging; brigs Thomas, Purington, from Wilmington; Orient & Nancy, Hamlen, from Boston; Gov. Winslow, Knap, from Salem; Schrs. May Flower, Whiting, of Plymouth, for this port to touch at Anguilla; Caleb, Barber, from Newburyport; Mary, Harker, of and for Newbern, N. C. in 15 days; Five Sisters, Doliber, from Marblehead; Eclipse, Burch, of Snowhill, for St. Thomas in 4 days; Mary Jane, Knap, of and for Newburyport; Arno, Washburn, of and for Plymouth; Chasseur, Stevenson, from Snowhill. March 20 in lat. 22 20, lon. 66 27 saw a sharp topsail schr. standing S. S. W. hoisted a private signal blue white and blue stripes, also American ensign. March 27th, in lat. 28 37, lon. 71 57, saw a schr. to leeward in a gale laying by under two reefed foresail and ballance mainsail, set American ensign and private signal blue with a white spot in the middle.

CLEARED.

5th, Schr. Experiment, Tripp, for St. Vincent, with staves and shingles by A. Williams.

DEPARTED.

4th, Schr. Widow's Son, Morris, for N. York, with naval stores.

" Schr. Adeline, Shiverick, for Wilmington and Charleston, with corn by Wright & Williams.

" Schr. Constellation, Wroughten, for Currituck with molasses.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Elizabeth-City, the 1st of April 1826, which if not taken out before the 1st of July next, will be sent to the General Post-Office.

Abner Burgess, Nancy Coleman, Rhoda Chapman, John Cowan, Samuel Dyer, Elijah Douglass, Thomas Elliott, Capt. Cranston Evans, Capt. Ezra Fuller, Capt. Goshen Gibbs, Capt. Ezekiel Harding 2, David Harrell, Capt Peleg B. Hart, Calvin Higgs, Darices Hovey, Thomas P. Hotcherson, Ansil Lombard 3, Williams & Messinger 4, William Messinger 2, Leonard Martin, Alexander Meleton, Nathan Overton, John Owen 2, Richard Pool, Ann Pendleton, Sarah Perry, John & Mary Rankborn, Penelope Ann Russell, R. H. Ramsey Dean Sears, Pheneans Spears, Mary Sawyer, The Sheriff of Pasquotank, Eben. Tuck, Capt. Reuben Tripp, William Thomas, Asa Vinal, Wm. L. Vinal, John Webb 2, Abraham Whitten 2, Parker West, Timothy Ward.

I. Fearing, P. M

Elizabeth-City, April 1. Bt

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has received and for sale

39 Puncheons retailing molasses,
10 bbls. of family Shads,
10 do. do. cut Herrings,
10 do. Tar,
5 do. Rosin,
3 do. Spirits Turpentine.

A. FOBES, jun.

April 7.

PROPOSALS

BY JAMES A. PATTERSON,

For publishing in the town of Fayetteville, a Weekly Newspaper, under the title of the

North-Carolina Journal,

TO BE EDITED BY

JOHN A. CAMERON.

PROSPECTUS.

To a reading and intelligent community, it is deemed unnecessary to make an apology for calling their attention to the prospectus of a new publication like that of a newspaper. If that which we design publishing, and to which we respectfully invite public notice, be worthy of patronage, we shall confidently hope to receive it: if otherwise, as we shall not merit, so neither shall we expect it.

The *North-Carolina Journal*, will, it is hoped, be found an useful vehicle of correct and interesting information to all classes of readers in the community: The Merchant, the Agriculturalist, the Politician, the man of science and the polite scholar, will each find something to interest, instruct or amuse him. The earliest and most correct commercial intelligence which our means of information will afford to us, shall be given, and we shall enrich our columns with such essays on Agriculture, as shall be deemed most Judicious. Every aid which we can give the subject of Internal Improvements and Domestic Manufactures, when they are encouraged by Constitutional means, we shall most readily and cheerfully impart, but we are decidedly hostile to that system which would build up one branch of industry at the expence of others, or tax one part of the country for the benefit of another.

While we open our columns and invite free and full discussion on all subjects connected with the interests and happiness of society, it must be distinctly understood, that they are never to be defiled by any thing impure, irreligious, immoral or personal. We shall ourselves, on all proper occasions, speak of public men & public measures, with perfect freedom, but shall be careful never to wound the sensibility of private character.

Educated in profound veneration for the Federal Constitution, our regard for it has grown with our growth and strengthened with our strength. It is truly the sheet anchor of our political safety, and we shall ever cling to it with unceasing affection through every vicissitude. While it is administered in the spirit in which it was conceived, it cannot fail to secure to us peace and happiness at home and respectability abroad; but we are emphatically hostile to that latitudinarian interpretation which would make it mean any thing or nothing, as ambition policy or convenience might suggest. We are willing to allow a liberal exposition of the powers that are delegated, but shall ever raise our voice against the exercise of powers *not* granted.

With respect to the present administration we have only to say, "that we shall judge of it by its fruits:" while it aims at the honor and happiness of the country, and makes the Constitution its polar star, we shall award it the meed of our humble applause; but watching its course with the jealous eyes of freemen, we shall not fail to notice, and to mark with *sufficient distinctness* every aberration from that line which we think should be pursued.

It shall be a principal aim and design in the *Journal* to assert the claims which the state of N. Carolina has to a distinguished rank in the scale of the Union, arising from the considerations of her character, her mental, moral, and physical strength. In pursuance of this we shall endeavor to develope her resources, to demonstrate her capabilities, to make a faithful and just exhibition of her various claims to distinction, and to arouse the dormant spirit of her pride which has too long slumbered.

These are the leading subjects which our intended publication has in view. We wish to have a paper *devotedly* North Carolinian—breathing the same spirit which animated the patriots of Mecklenburg in 1775. We are attached to no men or set of men, and acknowledge no party but that of our country. If a generous public will uphold us in our undertaking we shall endeavor to answer their just expectations.

The *Journal* will be printed on an Imperial sheet with new type, and will be the largest and cheapest paper in the State.

☞ The first number of this paper will be issued on the 3d May, should the materials which are now preparing, arrive in due season.

*** Neighboring editors with whom we exchange, will oblige by giving the above an insertion or two.

March 22, 1826.

TERMS.

Three dollars per annum payable in advance. No subscriptions will be received for a less period than twelve months.

JOB-PRINTING

OF all kinds neatly executed at this *OFFICE.*

POETRY.

SELECTED.

The Bachelor's Soliloquy.

A PARODY.

Marry, or not to marry? That is the question—
Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer
The sullen silence of these cobweb rooms,
Or seek in festive halls some cheerful dame,
And, by uniting, end it. To live alone—
No more! And by marrying, say we end [make-shifts
The heart-ache, and those throes and
Bachelors are heirs to. 'Tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wished.
To marry—to live in peace—
Perchance in war: aye, there's the rub;
For in the marriage state what ills may come,
When we have shuffled off our liberty,
Must give us pause. There's the respect [lock;
That makes us dread the bonds of wed-
For who could bear the noise of scolding wives, [dress,
The fits of spleen, th' extravagance of
The thirst for plays, for concerts, and for balls;
The insolence of servants, and the spurns
That patient husbands from their consorts take,
When he himself might his quietus gain,
By living single.
Who would wish to bear
The jeering name of Bachelor,
But that the dread of something after marriage,
(Ah, that vast expenditure of income,
The tongue can scarcely tell,) puzzles the will, [life,
And makes us rather choose the single
Than go to gaol for debts we know not of!
Economy thus makes Bachelors of us still,
And thus our melancholy resolution
Is still increased upon more various thought.

A REPLY TO THE ABOVE.

BY A WIDOWER.

To wed, or not to wed? That is the question—
Whether 'tis nobler for human kind to fill
The world with pledges of virtuous love,
Or to oppose the laws of God and man,
And crowd the earth with spurious offspring? [that love return'd,
To live, to love—yes, more, and have
Cures every heart-ache, and the thousand shocks [summation
"Bachelors are heirs to." 'Tis a con-
Devoutly to be prized. To live, to love,
And have that love return'd is bliss complete! [come,
For in that virtuous love what joys do
When we have shuffled off our daily toil,
Present themselves! There's the delight [in this life.
That makes the wedded state so happy
To see the smiles, and hear the lisping notes [love;
Of those, sweet darlings of our virtuous
To trace the features, and behold in miniature
The object of our life, is life indeed—
To crown the whole—who would forego
That sweet communion—that intercourse of soul— [omy,
That social interest, and that wise econ-
Which reign predominant in the marriage state—
When he might all those blessings gain
By being married?
Who would not wish to bear
The pleasing name of husband—
Enjoy a fortune, reputation, health,
With cherubs sweet, and partner dear as life,
Than live in dissipation--puzzles not man,
But makes the Bachelor his titles change
For those fine names which now he only knows.
Thus matrimony shines conspicuous still,
And thus the fair one's resolution
Is still increased upon those virtuous thoughts.

A Scotch parson one preached a long sermon against dram-drinking, a vice very prevalent in his parish, and from which report said he was not himself wholly exempt." "Watever ye do, brethren," said he, "do it with moderation, and, aboon all, be moderate in dram-drinking.—When you get up, indeed ye may tak a dram, and anither just before breakfast, and perhaps anither after; but dinna be always dram-drinking. If ye are out in the morn, ye may just brace yerself up with anither dram, and perhaps take anither before luncheon, and some, I fear, take ane after, which is no so very blamable; but dinna be always dram-dram-dramming away. Nae-body can scruple for one just afore dinner, and when the dessert is brought in, an' after it's ta'en away; and perhaps ane, or it may be twa, in the course of the afternoon, just to keep ye fra' drowsyness and snozzling; but dinna be always dram-dram-dramming. Afore tea and after tea, and between tea and supper, and before and after supper, is no more than right and good; but let me caution ye, brethren, not to be always dram-dramming. Just when ye start for bed, and when ye're ready to pop into't, and perhaps when ye wake in the night, to take a dram or twa is no more than a Christian may lawfully do; but, brethren, let me caution you not to drink more than I've mentioned, or may be ye may pass the bounds of moderation!"

Spanish Ladies.—The dress of the Spanish lady is remarkably elegant, and generally adorns a very perfect shape. Black is the universal color, and the robe is most tastefully worked and vandyked. A mantilla, or veil of black silk or lace, and sometimes of white lace, is thrown over the head, and, leaving the face uncovered, falls gracefully over the head and shoulders, and is confined at the waist by the arms of the wearer. They are both expensive and particular in dressing their feet with neatness, and their little shoes fit closely. The large black eye, the dark expressive glance, the soft blood-tinged olive of the glowing complexion, make the unwilling Englishman confess the majesty of Spanish beauty, and, he feels that though the soft blue eye, and delicate loveliness of his countrywomen awaken more tender feelings of interest, he would deny, or dispute, in vain, the commanding superiority of these dark-eyed and fine-formed damsels.

Advice to a Bride.—"Hope not for perfect happiness," said, Madame de Maintenon to the Princess of Savoy, on the eve of her marriage to the Duke of Burgundy;" there is no such thing on earth; and though there were it would not be found at court. Greatness is exposed to afflictions often more severe than those of private station. Be neither vexed nor ashamed to depend on your husband. Let him be your dearest friend, your only confidant. Hope not for constant harmony in the married state. The best husbands and wives are those who bear occasionally from each other sallies of humor with patient mildness. Be obliging, without putting great value in your favors. Hope not for a full return of tenderness. Men are tyrants who would be free themselves and have us confined. You need not be at the pains to examine whether their right be well founded; it is enough if they are established. Pray to God to keep you from jealousy. The affections of a husband are never to be gained by complaints, reproaches, or sullen behavior."

POPULAR SIMILIES.

As wet as a fish—as dry as a bone,
As live as a bird—as dead as a stone;
As plump as a partridge—as poor as a rat,
As strong as a horse--as weak as a cat;
As hard as a flint—as soft as a mole,
As white as a lily—as black as a coal;
As plain as a pikestaff—as rough as a bear,
As tight as a drum—as free as the air;
As heavy as lead—as light as a feather; [er;
As steady as time--uncertain as weath-
As hot as an oven—as cold as a frog,
As gay as a lark—as sick as a dog;
As slow as a tortoise—as swift as the wind, [kind;
As true as the gospel--as false as man-
As thin as a herring—as fat as a pig,
As proud as a peacock—as blithe as a grig;
As savage as tigers—as mild as a dove,
As stiff as a poker—as limp as a glove;
As blind as a bat—as deaf as a post,
As cool as a cucumber—warm as a toast.

There are four good mothers, of whom are often born four unhappy daughters. Truth begets Hatred; Prosperity, Pride; Security, Danger, and Familiarity, Contempt.

Bills of Lading and Shipping Articles for sale at this Office.

Blanks for sale at this office.

JUST RECEIVED.

40 bbls. Mountain Flour,
20 do. Alexandria superfine do.
10 do. Cross Middlings,
10 do. Family do.
10 do. Baltimore Howard do.
And in Store,
New Orleans sugar, molasses,
Rum, whiskey, brandy, soap,
Candles and New-York mess and Cargo pork.
For sale low for Cash.

Mathew Cluff.

Elizabeth-City, April 1. *Tf*

Copartnership Dissolved.

The Copartnership heretofore existing under the Firm of *Isaac Folsom & Co.* is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having any claims against said firm are requested to present them for settlement, and all those indebted to the concern are also requested to make immediate payment to Isaac Folsom, who is duly authorised to receive the same as he contemplates leaving the state soon.

Isaac Folsom & Co.

Elizabeth-City, April 1. *Lt.*

NOTICE.

The subscriber at March Term, 1826, of Pasquotank County Court, qualified as administrator to the estate of *Peleg B. Hart*, dec.

All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated agreeable to law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

Alpheus Fobes, jun.

April 1.

JUST RECEIVED
And for sale
95 barrels of Tar and 20 Hhds. of prime retailing Molasses.

Alpheus Fobes, jun.

April 1.

AUCTION SALE.

The Subscriber intending to leave the State, will, on Saturday the 8th of April next, if not disposed of at private sale previous to that time, sell at public auction, all his household and kitchen Furniture, the balance of his stock in trade and fixtures, a Gig and Harness nearly new, &c. &c. He will also on that day rent for the balance of the year the House and lot where he now resides, with an excellent garden in a flourishing condition, having been planted with vegetables of every description adapted to the season. Also the Store which is now occupied by him at the corner adjoining Mr. H. N. Williams, well known as an excellent stand for business. Terms made known on the day of sale.

A. L. Cocke

Elizabeth-City, march 18.

LAND FOR SALE.

Agreeably to an order of Court passed at March Term 1826, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Pasquotank county, will be sold on the 26th of April next, on a credit of six months, at the late residence of *William C. George*, deceased, the Plantation whereon he resided, containing 300 acres in a good state of cultivation. The purchaser giving bond with approved security.

Geo. W. Boyd, *Guardian.*

march 11. *Tt*

State of North-Carolina.

Thomas Gordan vs. Isaac L. Wilroy. } Camden county Court February Term, 1826.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT,

"Levied on the Lands of Isaac L. Wilroy, &c."

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Isaac L. Wilroy the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, *It is therefore ordered*, that the said Isaac L. Wilroy have notice in the Elizabeth-City Star that unless he appear at the next Term of the said Court to be held for the County of Camden, at the Court House in Camden on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, and plead to said attachment final judgment will be entered up against him.

Test,

H. S. Lewis, Clk.

February 25. *Nt*

County House Tavern.

The Subscriber having leased the County House Tavern at Camden Court-House, for a term of eight years, has recently built an addition to it 28 by 16 feet, and made five bed rooms above stairs, informs the public that it is now open for the reception of company. Every exertion will be made by him to accommodate those who may favor him with their custom.

He has a sufficiency of good stables and ostlers.

Mal. W. Boushall.

Camden C. House, Jan. 28 *BM*

SALT and POTATOES.

3000 bushels heavy Turks Island SALT,
AND,
150 bushels POTATOES.
For sale by

Mathew Cluff.

march 18.

W. B. MICKS

Having taken the store formerly occupied by Saml. Jackson, at the corner opposite Mathew Cluff's and the Eagle Tavern, offers a general assortment of GROCERIES called for in this market.

He has also fitted up the adjoining room as a Drug Store, & offers for sale a general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, for cash or produce in advance.

JUST RECEIVED
and intends keeping constantly on hand, an assortment of

Fresh Garden Seeds.

Among which are—

Salmon Radish,
Early short top scarlet do.
Early sugar loaf Cabbage,
Early York do.
Battersea do.
Drumhead do.
Brown Dutch Lettuce,
Ice do.
Curled Cress,
Curled Parsley,
White solid Celery,
Blood Beets,
Orange Carrots,
Parsnips,
Early Peas, &c. &c.

WM. D. GORDAN, *Agent.*

Elizabeth-City, Feb. 18.

Elizabeth-City Academy.

The exercises of this Institution will commence on Monday next, the 6th of March under the superintendance of Mr. Philip B. Wiley.

Terms of Tuition as follows:

For Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, } $3 pr quar.
For Reading Writing Arithmetic English Grammar and Geography, } $5 pr do.
Languages - - - $7 50 pr do.

Payable in advance. For entrance apply to the subscriber.

By order

Benj. Sutton, *Sec'ry.*

Elizabeth-City, march 4. *Tf*

State of North-Carolina,
Pasquotank County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1826.

Caleb White, Admr. de bonis non, vs. William Overman. } ATTACHMENT.

In this case it appearing to the court that the Defendant is not a resident of this State, it is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Elizabeth-City Star two months that unless the said William Overman appear and plead to issue at the next term of the worshipful court to be holden for said county on the first Monday in June next, that judgment will be taken against him by default.

Charles Grice, Clk.

Elizabeth-City, March 25. *Nt*

RECEIVED

Per Schr. Philinda from Gaudaloupe and for sale by the Subscriber
35 puncheons of good retailing Molasses.

A. FOBES, Jun.

march 18.

HERRINGS.

20 barrels cut Herrings
Just received and for sale by

A. FOBES, Jun.

March 25.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
For Sale.

Will be sold at public auction without reserve, on Monday the 10th of April Next, at the City Hotel in Elizabeth-City, all the household and kitchen furniture of that large and extensive Tavern, now in the possession of Wm. Albertson (who is about to remove from the state) together with sundry other useful and valuable articles—comprizing one excellent 8 day Clock, two mahogany Sideboards, one set large mahogany dining Tables, a number of Bedsteads with sacking bottoms, some of which are walnut and mahogany, and probably some beds and furniture; one valuable Gig Horse, one northern Gig (nearly new) two sets good Harness, two stick Gigs, one Jersey Waggon, one ox cart and one yoke Oxen, one new Dray and harness, six milch Cows and calves, with a great variety of articles too tedious to enumerate. Six months credit will be allowed on most of the above property, purchasers giving notes with approved security to those concerned.

ALSO,

Will be sold at the same time and place by virtue of an order of the County Court, to make a division among the heirs, negro woman Rose (known by the name of Rose Sutton), and woman Sarah and her daughter. Six months credit will be allowed purchasers giving notes with approved security to the Guardian and Heirs.

Elizabeth-City, March 25.

For Sale.

The House and Lot where the Subscribers now reside, on Road-street, opposite the Store occupied by A. L. Cocke and next door to the P. Office, being a corner lot, and one of the most eligible stands for a retailing store in this town. The lot is 54 feet in front and 208 feet deep, a good kitchen, a well of most excellent water at the door, and a well cultivated garden on the rear of the lot which produces any kind of vegetables that is propagated.—A further description is deemed superfluous, as those wishing to purchase will no doubt view the premises.

As we intend removing to N. York on selling the above premises, we shall offer for sale a Negro Woman and four children from the ages of one month to 7 years—also, a likely negro Boy, about 13 years of age. For terms apply to the Subscribers.

John & Abigail Cock.

Elizabeth-City, march 25. *Tf.*

Land for Sale

The Subscriber offers for Sale,
THE PLANTATION
whereon he now lives, situated in the County of Perquimons, on the S. W. side of Little River, 4 miles from its mouth, containing about 300 Acres, 180 of which is cleared and in a fine state of cultivation. It has on it a Dwelling House 30 feet long and 32 wide, well finished, a good Barn and other Out Houses.

ALSO—

A Store House, with a Ware and Smoke-House, about half a mile from the Dwelling. The stand for a Store is thought to be as good as any country stand in the District. A farther description of the property is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that no person will purchase without viewing the premises. For terms apply to the subscriber at his residence.

William Reed.

January 28. *Tf.*

☞ The editor of the Elizabeth-City Star will publish this till forbid, and forward his account to me for payment. W. R.

POST OFFICE

At Elizabeth-City.

Notice is hereby given, that in future the Northern mail via the Canal will be closed on each Saturday at 12 o'clock, A. M. commencing on this day.

Isaiah Fearing, P. M.

Elizabeth-City, March 25. *Tf*

JOB-PRINTING

OF all kinds, neatly executed at this *OFFICE.*